/236 cont./

*30 *237 flexible that it may be folded together into a roundish cylinder, in which case the front side is on the outside; they are stored in this fashion (Pl. 50, Ill. 4). The lower parts of the feathers are covered with covering layers, of which the longer, directly supporting one (layer b) always consists of dark green feathers, while the shorter one, supporting at the top (layer a), usually consists of greenish parrot feathers. At the upper ends of the feathers of layer c smaller, little yellow or variegated parrot-feathers are [284] attached. Either they are tied directly to the quill by a winding of cotton thread (Pl. 49, Ill. 2), or they are fastened to a small rod that runs up along the lower side of the quills of the long feathers, projects above the feathers, is here wound with raw cotton, and bears the small little feathers at the end (layer d) (Pl. 49, Ill. 3). These rods sometimes project to the same length as the long feathers above the latter. Concerning the combination of colors, see below under "Feather Technique" /see pp. 237ff./.

*30 28 The bast rings consist of a bast pad that is tightly wound with wide bast thread. The pad is bent U-shaped; twisted bast threads are at the ends as tie-strings (Pl. 50, Ill. 3). I obtained three specimens and for each a different name: ăhāwŏ, dōlahŭnăni, ăsiklŏrŏ.

The U-shaped disks are of two kinds: either they are made of wood (ăhāwŏ; Pl. 49, Ill. 5, from the village on the Tapirapé mouth), or they consist of fine cane strips, which are laid on top of one another with the flat sides, then bent U-shaped as a whole, and interlaced with black cotton strings into a solid disk (lăhĭdōlahŭnăni, ăhēdŏlălĭn(ŏ); Pl. 49, Ill. 4).

In the same way, we distinguish two types of forehead bands. In one case, wide bands of gameleira bast are used, to the outer side of which are glued white down feathers (ămbulŏtă, idūlă; Pl. 50, Ill. 2); in the other, narrow black plaited cotton bands (wōlĭĕdăkăn(ă); Pl. 50, Ill. 1).

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286 is knotted in such a way that the knots come in the center of the length of the mesh. The meshes of the second and subsequent rows are hooked into those of the preceding one and knotted on their lower end. The method of the knot formation is shown in Ill. 136 a, b.

285 For knotting the large sleeping and sitting mats, untwisted
284 buriti bast-fibers are used. These are laid side by side in bunches and these bunches are wound alternately with two twisted bast-fiber strings, so that a continuous weft runs from side to side. On the edge the two strings are twisted together, led along the edge for about three and a half centimeters, and then again plaited through the bunches. Thus, one /Plate 58 appears here/ /289/ weft runs through the whole mat. (See the sample plaiting, Ill. 137 /see p. 217/.) At greater intervals, every 10-20 centimeters, a twisted bast string runs between the bunches and parallel to them, in order to give the mat more firmness (b in Ill. 138). The weft does not start at the end of the mat and is not led through to the other end; rather, on both of the narrow sides the ends of
285 the bunches remain free as fringe. Such mats in large dimensions are used to make the protective walls and protective roofs, as well as sleeping and sitting mats. Smaller mats are carried by pregnant women; they are put around the lower body and held together in front with the hands. I never saw small mats patterned with black embira threads as an underlayer for the feet during the continuous standing on the hot sandbanks, such as Ehrenreich describes (Berlin 3907; "Beiträge," p. 21). I obtained a patterned sleeping mat, however, the design of which was made by plaiting in black-colored bast strips (Ill. 22).

Small carrying-sacks (masi) are made in the same way as these mats; the bottoms of these are sometimes plaited cross-shaped (Pl. 57, Ills. 5, 6). The edge is reinforced; the carrying-band likewise consists of buriti bast-fibers.

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462 The division of labor in ropemaking and knotting is such that the making of the fiber material is usually incumbent on the women, whereas the twisting of the cords is practiced by men and women, but is usually done only as needed. The knotting of the.

[Text continues on p. 220]

28 462 285 /289 cont./
nets is a task for the men, that of the mats a task for the women. Usually several women work together on a mat; it is not difficult work, but the hard pulling and constant twisting of the weft threads (they are twisted only when they are plaited through) affects the fingers so much that deep, calloused ridges run across the finger tips of the plaiters. Apparently there are women in the [963] villages who provide the entire village with mats; at least large supplies of them were found in certain houses, and to buy them I was sent into specific huts where mats were made.

[824] [962] For the plaiting which is done by the men, strips of buriti bast and the leaf pinnae of the oaguassu palm are used. The strips of buriti bast are used only in the making of hats. Apparently 294 [177] the method of making hats is copied from the neighboring Brazilians. At least the shape is the same; but whether all the types of plaited strips which are sewed together spirally into a hat correspond to Brazilian designs, or whether there are innovations here, I do not know. The most common design, consisting of four-part strips with a notched edge, seems to be Brazilian, the other two, the eleven-part strip with a smooth edge and the nine-part strip with a smooth, double edge, may be original forms in view of the plaiting skill of the Indians (Ill. 139 a-c). These strips are sewed together with fine bast threads and a bone needle four centimeters long (Ill. 140).

285 For all other plaiting the leaf pinnae of the oaguassu palm are used. The material for this is stored in the houses in large /290/ quantities, mostly lying on the floor under mats; in Schischá it also lay on special forked racks on the long sides and in the roundings of the houses.

In the same way as for the house covering, two oaguassu fronds are laid with the ribs one on top of the other in the making of walls, fans, and eye shades, except that in this case the individual pinnae /Ills. 139 and 140 appear here/ are then plaited together. See the beginning of a piece of plaiting in Ill. 5 on Plate 58 /see p. 219/.